

### LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method of producing a virus comprising:

adhering adhesive cells to a support which has a polypeptide, of about 20,000 Mn having a structure where 5 (Arg Gly Asp) sequences (SEQ ID NO: 70) and 5 (Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser)<sub>3</sub> sequences (SEQ ID NO: 74) are alternately chemically bonded and free from animal-origin components, or a support which has a polypeptide of about 10,000 Mn having a structure where 3 (Arg Gly Asp) sequences (SEQ ID NO: 70) and 3 (Gly Val Pro Gly Val)<sub>2</sub> Gly Gly (Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ser)<sub>3</sub> sequences (SEQ ID NO: 71) are alternately chemically bonded and free from animal-origin components;

culturing the adhesive cells in a medium free from animal-origin components;

subculturing the cultured adhesive cells using a cell dispersing agent that is free from animal-origin components and is a protease originated from a plant, a protease originated from genetically recombinant bacteria, or a combination thereof; and then

inoculating and proliferating a virus in the cells obtained by culturing the adhesive cells, thereby improving efficiency for producing a virus.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said virus belongs to at least one selected from a group consisting of *Flaviviridae*, *Orthomyxoviridae*, *Adenoviridae*, *Herpesviridae*, *Picornaviridae*, *Paramyxoviridae*, *Togaviridae*, and *Poxviridae*.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said support is a microcarrier.

4-6. (Canceled)

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein said support is a microcarrier.

8. (Canceled)